

APUSH Notes

mofei w

Unit 1

Societal makeup of Americas before Europeans, and their effect after

America

Pueblo

- Settled population - planted crops like beans, squash, and maize
- Had advanced irrigation systems
- Cliff dwellings and clay bricks

Ute

- Hunter Gatherers, further North in the Great Basin/Great Plains
- Nomadic; wandered hunting buffalo

Chumash

- California
- Villages of up to 10,000 people
- Regional trade

Chinook

- Pacific Northwest
- Similar to Chumash, but with large plank houses

Iroquois

- Northeast region
- Farmers
- Lived in longhouses, built from abundant timber

Cahokia

- Mississippi River Valley
- Farmers and river traders
- Between 10,000 and 30,000 people!
- Centralized government

Natives had *diverse*, complex societies

Europe

1300-1400ish: Kingdoms were changing significantly

Political unification - strong, centralized states governed by monarchs

- Growing wealthy upper class with a taste of Asian luxury goods
- Muslims controlled many land trade routes, so they sought sea based routes
- **Portugal** created the first African/Indian Ocean trading post network
 - Used advanced ship designs, astrolabes, new astrocharts, and other new tech
- Spain followed
 - Spread Catholic Christianity
 - Pursue economic ventures in the East
 - *Christopher Columbus*

Christopher Columbus landed in the Caribbeans - San Salvador, Bahamas
America -> Europe: potatoes, tomatoes, maize | turkeys | gold & silver
America <- Europe: wheat, rice, soy beans | cattle, pigs, horses | slaves, *disease*

The previous system was **feudalism**

- New influx of wealth -> capitalism - private ownership and free exchange
- Rise of *joint stock companies* (Kickstarter crowdsourced type beat), as opposed to state sponsorships

Spain

- Prioritized agriculture > riches in America
 - **encomienda system** - colonial labor system (Spanish were encomenderos)
 - Worked for a while, but the soon had problems keeping natives enslaved
 - Smallpox also killed natives, so they switched to African slaves
- “Native Americans were less than human, and benefit from this”* - Sepulveda (more or less)
- Also justified African slaves by interpreting their dark skin as a “Biblical curse”
 - Las Casas opposed this - King passed laws, but were repealed by rich nobles
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Unit 2

French

- More interest in trade than conquest
- Fish & fur trade settlements
- Relatively few people
- Some married Native Americans, but for business

Dutch

- Economic goals, did not care about converting religion
- 1609 - fur trade on Hudson River
- 1624 - New Amsterdam

Britain

- Had a bad economy - wars with France, conquest of Ireland -> inflation, enclosure movement
- Came for new opportunities, land, and religious freedom

Jamestown

- First permanent settlement, funded by joint stock company
- Sole purpose was profit \$\$\$
- Rough start - disease & famine killed 1/2 in 2 years, and 7/8 settlers by 1610
- John Rolfe discovered tobacco in 1612; used indentured workers
- Land grew more valuable, and they began taking more which pissed off natives
- **Bacon’s Rebellion** - Governor Berkeley refused to send troops to protect vs natives
 - Attacked Indians, then burned plantations
 - Eventually squashed, but started shift from indentured servants -> African slaves

New England

- 1620 - Settled by Pilgrims
- Valued family, instead of profit

Caribbeans

- Climate allowed for tobacco crop all year round
- Switched to sugar cane, which *brought in African slaves*
- 1660 - Barbados had more blacks than whites

Model was replicated in Carolina

Middle Colonies

New York/Jersey - diverse population, rivers, cereal crops & exports

Pennsylvania - founded by Quaker William Penn

- Religious freedom & peace
- Democratic & self governed
 - Mayflower Compact
 - House of Burgesses (representative assembly)

Trade

New England *corn* -> **West Africa** *slaves* -> **West Indies** *sugar cane* -> **New England**

Mercantilism - belief of fixed amount of wealth in world

Goal: gain as much wealth as possible -> *favorable balance* (more exports than imports)

Navigation Acts - required merchants to trade with English ships & colonies

Slavery in British colonies

1700-1808 - approx. 3 million enslaved Africans on ships in *Middle Passage*

Every single colony had *some* slaves

- New England farmers had less
- Chesapeake & Southern colonies had more

Stono Rebellion - 1739, South Carolina

- Small group of slaves stole weapons and killed the store owner
- Marched along Stono River; numbers grew
- Burned plantations and killed whites
- Squashed by South Carolina militia

Native American Relations

Metacom/King Philip's War - 1675 - Chief of Wampanoag Indians, called Philips

- Allied with other Indians and attacked white settlements
- British allied with Mohawk Indians and killed the Wampanoags

Society

The Enlightenment - movement in Europe, especially among elite

- Emphasized rational thinking over tradition and religion
 - AKA *thinking over beliefs*
- Important people: **John Locke**, **Voltaire**, **Immanuel Kant**
- Spread by print culture

- Introduced *natural rights*
- Government checks & balances
- Social contract
 - Government duty to protect the people
 - The people's duty to overthrow a government that fails to do so

New Light Clergy - group of Christian colonial ministers

- Emphasized Democratic principles of the Bible
- Led to leveling out of society
- Laid groundwork for...

The Great Awakening - massive religious revival

- Swept through all the colonies
 - **Jonathan Edwards** was a New England minister who started the movement
 - **George Whitfield** spread the movement
 - *Resulted in a large scale return to Christian faith*
 - Bound colonists together and closer
 - First true American identify
 - Leads way for rebellion against Britain
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Unit 3

The French and Indian War

- Part of 7 Years War
- Started because British colonists disliked French encroachment on their territory
 - Ohio River territory specifically
 - Funny, because French had the same view
 - Britain was losing to the French and their Indian allies
- **Albany Plan of Union** by Benjamin Franklin
 - Called for more centralized government, thus a more coordinated defense
- British eventually won
 - Signed the *Peace of Paris* in 1763
 - * French almost completely kicked from North America
 - * Louisiana given to Spain
 - * British doubled their land (all land East of the Mississippi River)

Land hungry colonists push East, which increased Native American tensions

Royal Proclamation of 1763 - forbade taking land in the Ohio River Valley

- This frustrated colonists, especially those who fought in the war, because they felt that they had "earned" this land

However, as a result of the war, British debt doubled and the cost of colonies increased by five times. This lead to further taxation.

Taxation

Quartering Act of 1765

- The war was over, but troops would remain
- Colonists had to house and feed these troops

Sugar Act - taxes on coffee and wine

Stamp Act of 1765 - tax on all paper items

Taxation without representation

- Means unjust to be unrepresented in Parliament
- Britain countered by saying they were *virtually represented*
 - Members of Parliament represented all classes and not locations
 - Therefore, the colonists were “represented”
- *Stamp Act Congress* (27 delegates from 9 colonies in New York) managed to get Act repealed
- However, at the same time, they passed the *Declaratory Act*
 - This said Britain had the right to pass any law they wanted to in the colonies

Townshend Acts - 1767 - levied taxes on imported goods like paper, glass, & tea

- Highly organized protests resulted from this act
 - Largely depended on women
 - * Spun their own cloth, brewed own tea, etc to avoid importing from Britain

Boston Massacre

- 1770
- Group of boys/young men harassed stationed troops
 - Threw snowballs and stones
- First shot rang, and more after
- 11 colonists wounded and 4 dead
- 6 out of 8 soldiers were acquitted when put on trial

Boston Tea Party

- Response to the passing of the Tea Act of 1773
- Gave British East India Company exclusive rights
 - Colonists smuggled in tea from the Dutch
- ~50 colonists disguised as Indians boarded a merchant ship and dumped 45 tons of tea
- Coercive Acts passed in retaliation - closed down Boston Harbor until tea paid for
- New quartering act as well {}-> known as the *Intolerable Acts*

Independence

Continental Congress of 1774

- Patriots met and agreed that the colonies needed to resist the British violations
 - However, they still wanted to remain British subjects - not independent
- Guided by Enlightenment and their idea of natural rights and social contract
- Liked the Republican government and checks and balances
- 1776 - the second meeting of the Congress decided independence was the only way

Common Sense - pamphlet by Thomas Paine that spread the idea of independence

Declaration of Independence

- Written by Thomas Jefferson
- Contained many Enlightenment ideas
- Presented to Congress and adopted on July 2nd, 1776 (made public on the 4th)

American Revolution

- Continental Army was approved by Congress and appointed George Washington as general
- Army was weak and ill-equipped and poorly trained
- Battle of Saratoga - 1777 - crushing British defeat that convinced French as an ally
- Battle of Yorktown - 1781 - British Army surrendered

- American Revolution inspired similar revolutions in France and Haiti

Articles of Confederation

- Previously, states assembled their own constitutions and governments
- 1781 - ratified new document for the new nation
- All power for the federal government was put into the legislative body
 - No executive or judicial branches
 - No national military force
 - Very limited power to tax

Northwest Ordinance of 1787

- Provided a plan for how unformed territories could be occupied and apply for statehood
- Abolished slavery in the Northwest territory

Shays' Rebellion

- Daniel Shays was a farmer who was unable to pay debts after the war
- He gathered a crowd of ~1k and headed to the town Arsenal
- Was quickly squashed by local militia
- But it displayed the weakness of the Articles of Confederation
- Resulted in Constitutional Convention being called in 1787

New Constitution

- Federalists (urban, commercial people) wanted a stronger central government
- Anti-Federalists (rural) liked the states having power
- **Virginia Plan** - representation by population, favoring the big states
- **New Jersey Plan** - equal representation regardless of population, favoring small states
- **The Great Compromise** - two houses (bicameral congress): House of Representatives (population) and Senate (equal representation)
- **3/5ths Compromise** - a slave counted as 3/5ths of a person when it came to population

Federalist Papers - Federalist biased essays written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison to convince the general public

Anti-Federalists argued against it because it lacked a *Bill of Rights*

March 1789 - New Constitution officially in effect

First Presidencies

Washington Presidency (1789-1797)

- George Washington as President
 - John Adams Vice President
- Established Departments of the Treasury, State and War and Justice
 - Appointed Alexander Hamilton as the first Secretary of the Treasury
 - * National bank and debt plan
 - *Elastic clause* - Congress has the right to make any law that is necessary and proper to carry out a responsibility
- Remained neutral in the French Revolution of 1789
- **Whiskey Rebellion** - 1794 - Hamilton had a tax on whiskey, which did not go well with the poor frontier farmers
 - Washington federalized 4 state militias and crushed it

- * Democratic Republicans (Thomas Jefferson, James Madison) thought they federal government was overstepping

John Adams Presidency (1797-1801)

- **XYZ Affair:**
 - War broke out between France and Britain
 - Adams insisted on remaining neutral, but French seized American trade ships and he sent a delegation to France
 - 3 Frenchmen met them and demanded a bribe, only to be known as X, Y, and Z
- Alien and Sedition Acts
 - Alien Acts made it legal and easy to deport any non-citizens of the United States
 - * Mainly aimed at growing Irish and Scottish immigrants
 - Sedition Acts made it illegal to criticize the government publicly
- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
 - The Democratic Republicans' response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, which they believed to be a blatant overreach
 - Any law passed by the federal government that is blatantly unconstitutional can be nullified by the states

The State of the Nation

Relationship between US, Britain, Spain, and Indians

Indian Trade and Intercourse Act - regulated the relationships between settlers and Indians, and made provisions for fair dealings

- Settlers largely ignored this however, and as more moved West the conflicts increased
 - Britain supported the Indians

Pinckney Treaty - Decided the border between US and Spain (tension with Spain on the Southern frontier border)

Slavery (atm)

Increase in free blacks in the Northern states

- New Jersey granted free blacks who owned property the right to vote
- In Philadelphia, blacks formed the first African American church denomination (African Methodist Episcopal Church)

Slave population was growing rapidly in the South, and new legislature made freeing slaves nearly impossible

- As slave owners migrated West, they also brought the institution of slavery with them

Unit 4

Jefferson Presidency (1801-1809)

Barbary Pirates

- US government had to pay tribute for protection of merchant ships
- Washington and Adams agreed, but Jefferson was morally opposed
- Jefferson ordered payments to cease, so the pirates lifted protection and attacked ships
- Jefferson sent the US Navy to retaliate, but eventually negotiated a reduced payment

Louisiana Purchase

- Haitians won independence from France in 1791
- Jefferson saw this as an opportunity to gain navigation rights on Mississippi River in New Orleans
 - Sent James Monroe to France with \$2 million dollars
 - However, now that Haiti was lost, Napoleon had little use for the territory
 - Monroe bought all of Louisiana for \$15 million dollars

Corps of Discovery

- Led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
- Explored the newly purchased territory
 - Southern part of the territory was explored and mapped by Zebulon Pike
- Led to more accurate mapping, scientific findings, and diplomatic relations with the Indians

Midnight Judges

- **Judiciary Act** was passed before Jefferson and his Democratic Republicans took office
 - Created 16 new spots for federal judges
 - John Adams appointed Federalist judges to all those spots on his way out
 - Jefferson's Secretary of State James Madison refused to appoint some
 - Led to **Marbury v. Madison**, led by Chief Justice John Marshall
 - * Judiciary Act was unconstitutional, so William Marbury would not be commissioned

Increased power of Supreme Court

War of 1812

- France and Britain were fighting, and kept on seizing American merchant ships
- British *impressment* - capturing Americans and forcing them to serve in Navy
- America declared war on Britain in June of 1812
 - Democratic Republics supported
 - Federalists opposed
 - * Met together at Hartford Convention in 1814
 - Wanted New England to secede from the Union
- American won the war
 - Boosted nationalism
 - Final demise of the Federalist Party
 - Showed weaknesses
 - * No national bank anymore
 - * No transportation infrastructure

Henry Clay's American System

1. ~~Federally funded internal improvements~~
 - Roads and canals to aid farmers and merchants
 - Vetoed because Madison disliked how it would expand Federal power
2. Implementation of protective tariffs
 - Protect local US manufacturers
3. Re-establish Bank of the United States

Further Westward expansion

- Missouri applied for statehood in 1819
 - Thousands of slaves were in Missouri territory
 - **Tallmadge Amendment** prohibited slavery in the new state

- This would upset the free/slave state balance
- Henry Clay proposed the **Compromise of 1820/Missouri Compromise**
 - * Missouri would be a slave state
 - * Maine would be a free state
 - * Southern border of Missouri would now separate free/slave territories

Global Affairs

- President James Monroe sent John Quincy Adams to London to settle territorial claims
 - Negotiated US Canadian Border
 - Joint US Britain occupation of Oregon territory
- *Adams-Onís Treaty* - Spain sold Florida to the United States and established the Southern border
- **Monroe Doctrine** - established the Western hemisphere as a US sphere of influence perpetually free of European influence
 - US would not get involved in European affairs
 - US would not interfere with existing European colonies in Western hemisphere
 - No other nation could form a new colony in the Western hemisphere

Society and Economy

Market revolution - linking of northern industries with western and southern farms which was created by advanced in agriculture, industry, communication, and transport

Henry Clay proposed the American System

New technologies

Cotton gin - significantly sped up the process of separating seed from cotton fibers

Spinning machine - sped up process of spinning cotton into yarn

Interchangeable parts - *Industrial Revolution* -> American System of Manufacturing

- Water powered machines divided labor into small repeatable tasks performed by unskilled laborers -> mass production

Steam boats - allowed transportation upstream

Canals [Erie Canal] /-> Railroads also benefited the economy massively

Society

- Industrial cities exploded in both population and diversity
 - 1820-1840 - ~2 million immigrants, mostly German and Irish
 - * Some settled on Eastern seaboard and expanded cheap labor
 - * Formed class of laboring park
 - Crowded in unsanitary *tenements*
 - * Immigrants brought over their cultures
- Growing middle class
 - People such as: businessmen, shopkeepers, journalists, doctors, lawyers
 - Had disposable income to spend on leisure activities
- Women had to conform to *Cult of Domesticity*
 - A woman's life revolved around childbearing and making the home a haven of rest for her husband
 - A husband's place was outside the home, working
 - Separation of the sexes
 - * Middle and upper class phenomenon only
 - * Lower class women *had* to work

Expansion of Democracy

Only property owning white males could vote

Panic of 1819

- Causes:
 - Irresponsible banking practices
 - Decreased demand for exports
- Effects:
 - Working men demanded the franchise (ability to vote) to hold politicians accountable

By 1825, most eastern states had lowered/limited property qualifications for voting
Increased votes -> growth/realignment of political parties

Election of 1824

- Led to a split in the Democratic Republican Party
 - National Republicans
 - * Expansive view of federal power
 - * Loose Constructionists
 - John Quincy Adams & Henry Clay
 - Democrats
 - * Restrictive view of federal power
 - * Strict Constructionists
 - Andrew Jackson
- Jackson won popular vote, but nobody won the majority of the electoral vote
- House of Representatives chose Adams
 - Adams named Clay his Secretary of State - Corrupt Bargain

By the next election in 1828, they were separate political parties
Jackson won this time

Andrew Jackson Presidency (1829-1837)

- Two major parties at this time
 - Democrats led by Andrew Jackson
 - Whigs led by Henry Clay
- Disagreed over the scope of federal power

Scope of Federal Power

Tariff of 1828 - raised import duties up to 50%

- Northern manufacturers and western farmers loved this because it protected their industries
- Southerners hated it because they relied on imported goods - called it the *Tariff of Abominations*
- Reaffirmed under the Jackson Administration in 1832
- Vice President John C. Calhoun was from South Carolina and shared the Southern hate
 - **Nullification** - the action of a state impeding or attempting to prevent the operation and enforcement within its territory of a law of the federal government
 - South Carolina decided they would not pay these taxes
 - * Would secede if federal authorities came to collect
- Jackson passed the **Force Bill** to give him the authority to use federal troops to enforce federal law in South Carolina
 - Also worked with Congress to lower taxes to keep South Carolina in the union
 - *South Carolina legislature nullified the Force Bill too haha*

Jackson's Veto of the Second Bank of the US

- State banks started closing because they couldn't make payments to the national bank
 - Many people were left with worthless money
 - National banks favored the elite over ordinary citizens
 - * Jackson was a man of the people

Indian Removal Act of 1830

- Cherokee had declared themselves a sovereign nation within US borders
- Georgians did not see it that way
 - They were fine with it until gold was involved (greedy white people)
- Refused to resettle across the Mississippi River
 - Challenged in the Supreme Court - **Worcester v. Georgia**
 - * Court ruled Cherokee Nation was sovereign and Georgia did not have the right to impose state laws within their boundaries
 - **Treaty of New Echota** - exchanged Cherokee land in Georgia for a reservation territory west of the Mississippi River
 - * US officials persuaded small group of Cherokees to sign really had no authority to sign in 1835
 - * Forced removal began in 1838 for those who did not voluntarily leave
 - *Trail of Tears*

Transcendentalism

A movement of writers and philosophers in New England who were loosely bound together by adherence to an idealistic system of thought based on a belief in the essential unity of all creation, the innate goodness of humanity, and the supremacy of insight over logic and experience for the revelation of the deepest truths

Noah Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language

- Standardized the spelling and pronunciation of American English
- Used in schools and academies

Ralph Waldo Emerson believed that moral perfection could be achieved in the US

Henry David Thoreau lived among nature for a year and made an experiment of human perfection, and wrote it down in a book called *Walden: Life in the Woods*

An effort towards spiritual renewal in America

Utopian Communities - groups of people influenced by European intellectuals and American values of democracy and equality

- Oneida Community
 - Believed the second coming of Christ had already occurred
 - Therefore, we must shake off the restraints of the kingdom of this world and live communally and in perfect equality
 - * Each member relinquished any private property they owned
 - * Complex marriage - uhh

Second Great Awakening

- Baptists and Methodists and Presbyterians organized camp meetings in the woods for days on end with dozens of evangelical preachers
 - Relatively egalitarian - included whites, blacks, free and enslaved people, men and women etc
 - For the most part ^;
 - * Southern Baptist split from their denomination because of the baptist abolitionists in the north
- Charles Finney - a New York preacher who was very popular and spread the idea
 - Emphasized moral reformation of society, instead of *personal* moral reformation in the first Great Awakening

Temperance Movement

- American Temperance Society was founded 1826 by businessmen and clergy
 - Directed towards working class men who abused alcohol
 - Goal was complete abstinence of alcohol
 - Over 5,000 chapters

Mormonism

- Founded by Joseph Smith
 - Claimed he received visions from God
 - * All churches in America from strayed from the teachings of the original Church
 - Translated the *Book of Mormon* from gold plates buried in hills of Palmyra, New York
 - New Yorkers tolerated Mormons until polygamy (many wives)
 - * Smith was lynched in Missouri
 - * Brigham Young led the group to establish a theocracy on the Great Salt Lakes of Utah

Abolitionism & Women's Rights

- Mainly confined to free blacks and Quakers in the 1820s
- However, the movement started growing
 - William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* newspaper
 - * Argued that whites needed to take a stand on slavery by means of moral persuasion and not violence
 - American Anti-Slavery Society
 - * Spread among northern states, but not everyone supported
 - Northern merchants & manufacturers feared abolition's effects on the cotton and sugar trade
 - White working men were afraid of losing their jobs
 - Women supporters felt they couldn't help the cause unless they had more rights
 - Seneca Falls convention in New York, 1848
 - * First womens rights conference
 - * Declaration of Sentiments
 - Called for women's equality in education, legal rights, and voting

Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

After 1830, plantations began to expand alongside Western Expansion. They created a wealthy plantation aristocracy, and protected it through hard discipline towards slaves. They were extremely scared of a slave uprising (Haitian Revolution was not long ago).

Nat was a black laborer in Virginia. He organized a slave rebellion, believing that God had given him a mission to do so. He killed over 50 white people, and was eventually publicly hanged with his 55 followers. His rebellion only increased Southerners' fears, which led to harsher disciplines and restrictions on slaves.

Most white southerners actually didn't own any slaves. They were *Yeoman farmers*, or independent landowners. However, they still believed in the institution of slavery and the racial hierarchy.

Unit 5

Westward Expansion

Named *Manifest Destiny* by newspaper editor John O'Sullivan in 1845

"And that claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us."

Americans needed access to more mineral and natural resources

- Discovery of gold in California in 1848
 - California Gold Rush
 - Subsequent discoveries in Colorado, the Dakotas, and Nevada caused more migration west

Preemption Acts made vast tracts of land cheap for people who wanted to buy it, set up a homestead and start farming

Migration was largely made by middle class and not by the poor

James K. Polk Presidency (1845-1849)

- Polk was a big believer of Manifest Destiny
- Wanted to add Texas and Oregon to the Union

Texas

- Texas still belonged to Mexico
- However by 1830, there were 3 times as many Americans than Mexicans
 - Generally Southern, Protestant, and slave-owning too
- In 1829 Mexico made 2 requirements:
 1. Must convert to Roman Catholicism
 2. Slavery to be outlawed
 - The Americans ignored this, so the Mexico shut down the border
- Revolted in 1834 under the leadership of Sam Houston and declared themselves an independent republic
 - Mexico disagreed and sent forces down
 - * The Mexicans won a stunning victory at the Alamo and killed every American
 - * Captured the Mexican generals in the Battle of San Jacinto and forced them to sign an independence treaty
 - * Mexican government didn't recognize this (for good reason)
 - * Complicated matters when applying for statehood

Mexican-American War

- Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler decided not to annex Texas
- Polk did annex Texas
- Mexico was fine with Texas being independent, but not happy with it joining the US
 - Polk sent a diplomat named John Slidell to Mexico City
 - * Asked Mexican government to sell New Mexico and California to the US
 - * Also asked to settle the location of the southern border of Mexico
 - Mexican government said it ran along the Nueces River
 - American government said it ran along the Rio Grande
- Polk sent General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande in 1846
 - 11 Americans died when Mexico reacted
- Polk was outraged, and on May 13th, 1846, Congress declared war
- American troops led by Winfield Scott won Mexico City
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
 - * Established the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas
 - * Mexican cession - Mexico would cede California and New Mexico to the US for \$15 million dollars
 - *California and Mexico would enter as free states*
 - * All Mexicans living there would be granted US citizenship
 - Indians, who were given citizenship by Mexico, were given no such offer by the US
- **Wilmot Proviso**
 - Proposed that any land gained by victory in the Mexican-American war be off limits for the expansion of slavery
 - * Ultimately voted down

- * Some say this was the first step to Civil War

Oregon

- Both the British and American laid competing claims
 - British had been there for longer and had established a fur trade
 - However, there were more Americans living there
- The Oregon Territory was divided at the 49th parallel

Views on Slavery (again)

Southerners thought slavery was a constitutional right

- Wanted to continue the line drawn by the Missouri Compromise all the way to the Pacific Ocean

Free Soil Movement

- Composed to Northern Democrats and Whigs
- Wanted new territories acquired to be the dominion of *free laborers*
- Popular Sovereignty - the people in each territory should decide on slavery for themselves
- Free Soil Party
 - Supported Wilmot Proviso
 - **Weren't interested in abolishing slavery in the South; only stop it from expanding into new territories**

Abolitionists

- *The Liberator* by William Lloyd Garrison
- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Frederick Douglass
- John Brown
 - Violent and fierce man
 - Raid at Harpers Ferry (1859)
 - * Plan was to steal weapons and distribute to start an uprising
 - * Repelled by Robert E. Lee
 - * Hanged for his crimes
- Underground Railroad
 - A series of trails and safe houses
 - Tens of thousands escaped using it

Compromise of 1850

1. Mexican cession divided into Utah and New Mexico territories and would practice popular sovereignty
2. California would be admitted as a free state
3. Slave trade banned in Washington D.C.
4. Stricter Fugitive Slave Law

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

- Nebraska was above the 36 30 line
 - Slavery could not exist according to the Compromise of 1820
- Stephen Douglas of Illinois proposed to divide it into two parts, Kansas and Nebraska
 - States to decide by popular sovereignty
 - * **Bleeding Kansas** - violence caused by the sides fighting over free v. slavery
 - Would effectively overturn the Compromise of 1820
- Pro-slavery Missourians came across the border to vote for Kansas becoming a slave state as well
- Resulted in two Constitutions
 - Pro-slavery in Lecompton
 - Anti-slavery in Topeka
 - President Franklin Pierce recognized the pro-slavery government

Political Parties (again)

Whig Party was divided into the pro-slavery Cotton Whigs and the anti-slavery Conscience Whigs

Democratic Party was gaining strength as a regional pro-slavery party

The Republican Party was formed in 1854

- Former Know Nothing Party members
- Abolitionists
- Free Soilers
- Conscience Whigs

They did not advocate the abolition of slavery, simply that slavery should not be able to spread into new territories

- Southern Democrats didn't care and saw this as a huge threat

Dredd Scott (1857)

Dredd Scott was an enslaved state who lived in Missouri

He was taken by his master to live in Illinois and Wisconsin, two states in which slavery was illegal

Dredd Scott sued his master for his freedom, arguing that by living in free territory for two years he was free

Chief Justice Roger Taney was a Southern Democrat and decided against Scott

1. As a slave, Dredd Scott was not a citizen and therefore had no right to sue in federal court
2. The Constitution clearly states that Congress cannot deprive any citizen of property
 - Slave owners could take slaves anywhere they wanted without fear of being deprived of their property
 - This was massive because effectively any “free” state would now be open to slavery

Lincoln Election/Secession

The Democratic Party was divided into two (three?) factions

The Northern Democrats were represented by Stephen Douglas (KS-NE Act), and wanted slavery question to be answered by popular sovereignty

The Southern Democrats were represented by John Breckinridge, and wanted slavery in new territories protected by federal slave code, until they became states to decide by popular sovereignty

Lincoln, a Republican who ran on the Free Soil platform, won 40% of the popular vote but won the electoral vote without a single electoral vote from the Southern states

In December of 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union, and within 6 weeks, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana had followed. Later, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina also seceded, becoming the **Confederate States of America**

Civil War

Advantages of each side

South

- Fought a defensive war
- Far greater and more experienced military leaders
 - Robert E. Lee
 - Stonewall Jackson

North

- 4x the population of the South
- Robust navy to control seas and rivers

- Controlled majority of banks, manufacturing, and railroads
- Well-established central government

Financing

The North rapidly modernized production and manufacturing capacities

- Future barons of industry like Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller got their start by manufacturing for the Union effort

The South relied mainly on taxes and tariffs on exports to raise revenue

- War tax
 - Confederacy was built on the notion of states' rights, so people just refused

Public opinion

New York City Draft Riots

- Law said you could pay \$300 to dodge draft if called upon
 - \$300 was a lot back then
 - Working class men thought this as an injustice
- Protest against this in NYC turned violent
 - At least 120 people were killed

Battles & strategy

Fort Sumter - a federal possession located in Confederate South Carolina

- South Carolinians cut off supply lines to the fort from the North
- Rather than fighting, Lincoln announced he would send provision to the trapped troops
- South started firing up Union suppliers

First Battle of Bull Run

- 30,000 Union troops marched to confront Confederate troops at Bull Run Creek in Virginia
 - Civilians came out with picnics to watch
- The Union were destroying the Confederate
- But then Confederate reinforcements arrived with Stonewall Jackson, the tides were turned

Anaconda Plan - The North would use its naval advantage to blockade Southern ports and control the Mississippi River, effectively splitting the South in half

Union leadership was pretty shitty but they improved (Ulysses S. Grant)

The South strategy relied on foreign help (Britain and France)

- Both relied heavily on the South's exported cotton for their textile industries
- However, both India and Egypt could produce cotton so this plan failed

Battle of Vicksburg

- Union gained control of the Mississippi under the leadership of General Grant
 - Anaconda Plan successfully cut the South in half
- Destroyed South's infrastructure
- Grant sent General William Tecumseh Sherman to capture Atlanta
 - Sherman burnt it to the ground
 - *March to the Sea* - destroyed railroads, burned crops and land (*scorched earth*) from Atlanta to Savannah

Appomattox Courthouse

- General Grant and General Lee met on April 9th, 1865

- Lee formally surrendered
- The war was over

Famous Shit Lincoln Did

Emancipation Proclamation

- Lincoln freed enslaved people only in the Confederacy beginning on January 1st, 1863
- Only 5 states in the Union, *border states* (Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia) had slaves, and slavery remained

Basically Lincoln freed slaves in the Confederacy where he had no authority to do so, and didn't free them in the border states in which he did

The Emancipation Proclamation was more of a military strategy than a document of freedom

- Enslaved workers in Confederacy escaped plantations and ran to safety of Union lines
 - Some took up arms and fought for the Union cause
- Closed the door on British involvement
 - British had recently abolished slavery
 - Didn't care about Southern cotton anymore

Gettysburg Address (November 19th, 1863)

It was delivered at the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery

Purposes

1. Unify the nation
 2. Portray the struggle against slavery as the fulfillment of America's founding democratic ideals
- "Four score and seven years ago..."

Lincoln reframed the purpose of the war

Reconstruction (1865-1877)

RIP Lincoln

- **John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln on April 14th, 1865 at the Ford Theatre**
- Vice President Andrew Johnson became the President
 - Southerner from Tennessee
 - Did attempt to carry out Lincoln's plan
 - Stood by while former slave owning class recreated the same discrimination

How the South should be treated

- Abraham Lincoln thought the South never left the Union because it was legally impossible would only do so
 - Treating them harshly would only make matters worse
 - **Ten-Percent Plan** established a minimal test of loyalty to return to Union
 1. Could reestablish their state governments if 10% of the 1860 electorate pledged loyalty to the Union
 2. State legislature had to ratify the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery

Sharecropping - landowners provided seed and farm supplies to a worker, in exchange for a share of the harvest

In theory it was a decent opportunity for newly emancipated slaves to get a fresh start, but in practice it was just another form of forced servitude

White Supremacy - just because former enslaved people were now citizens didn't mean Southerners had to accept them as equal

- Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1867 on the principle that the white race was superior to the black race, and well, you know their reputation

Radical Republicans

- A group of Congressmen who hated Johnson's policies
- Wanted Reconstruction to be led by Congress instead of the President
- Pass legislature that upheld and extended rights for blacks in the South and suppressed Southern resurgence
 - Freedmen's Bureau
 - Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - * Protected citizenship of black people and gave them equal protection under the law
- Andrew Johnson vetoed both
 - Radical Republicans mustered a 2/3 majority to override the veto, and passed them
- **14th Amendment** - All persons who were born or naturalized in the United States were citizens of the United States, and that every citizen enjoyed equal protection of the laws on the state level
- **Reconstruction Acts of 1876**
 - Passed over Johnson's veto
 - Assured that all laws passed in the South would be enforced
 - * Divided the South into 5 military districts and sent federal troops
 - Increased the requirements for Southern states to rejoin the Union
 - * Would now have to ratify the 14th Amendment as well
 - * Add to their state constitution a provision for universal male voting rights
 - Give both black and white men voting rights
 - Pissed women off though

(Wo)men

15th Amendment - granted voting rights to the newly freed black population of the South

Split the women's right movement into two groups

- Stanton and Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association
- Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell argued that it was important to support Reconstruction efforts federally and work on women's suffrage on the state level
 - Formed the American Woman Suffrage Association

The *National* Woman Suffrage Association did *not* like the 15th Amendment

The *American* Woman Suffrage Association *did*

Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

Impeachment - *trial* that determines if a president should be removed from office

Congressional Republicans really wanted Johnson out of office

Tenure of Office Act - made it illegal for the president to fire a member of his Cabinet without Congressional approval

- Johnson didn't care and fired someone anyway
- Congress brought a full scale impeachment trial
 - After a 3 month trial, the Senate failed to kick him out by *one* vote
 - However, it basically rendered Johnson powerless

Some? improvement

- Black population established black schools and colleges
- Some black men got elected to representative positions
- *Freedmen's Bureau* helped reunite families separated by slavery and arranged for their education and social welfare

Black Codes

- Placed many restrictions on black people in the south
- Prohibited black Americans from borrowing money to buy or rent land
 - -> sharecropping
- Prohibited black people from testifying against white people in court
 - Violence and injustice against blacks would never be heard from in court
- Racial segregation in society

Samuel Tilden v. Rutherford B. Hayes (Election of 1876)

- Kind of a reason Reconstruction ended
 - Tilden won the majority of the popular vote
 - Neither won enough electoral votes to win
 - Both the Republicans and Democrats claimed victory in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida
 - Special electoral committee, with a majority of Republicans
 - Surprise surprise they declared a Republican victory for Hayes
 - **Compromise of 1877**
 - Democrats agreed to concede election to Hayes
 - In exchange, Republicans agreed to remove all federal troops from the South
-

Unit 6

The West

Mechanization - farming using humans & animals -> machines

- Mechanical reaper
 - Combine harvester
1. Farmers could produce a lot more crops
 - Corn & wheat ~2x 1870 -> 1900
 2. Small farmers becoming obsolete
 - Couldn't compete with giant industrial farmers
 - Couldn't afford new machines
 - Farms bought out by bigger farms

Supply & demand - prices fell, further putting pressure on small farmers who couldn't survive on the falling prices

Manufactured goods prices soared

Railroad problems

- Relied on railroads to transport crops and goods
 - Railroad owners charged immensely high prices

National Grange Movement

- Organized in 1868
- Collective aimed at bringing isolated farmers together
- Got political fast, however
- Pushed for laws against railroad corps and their unfair rates
 - Granger Laws
 - * Commerce Act of 1886 - required railroad rates to be reasonable and just, and established a federal agency to enforce this (Interstate Commerce Commission)

Federal government was pushing for settlers to push west (via railroads)

- Pacific Railroads Act
 - Granted lots of land to railroad companies, who would then build a transcontinental railroad

- Transcontinental Railroad
 - * Opening ceremony in Utah in 1869
 - * 4 more transcontinental railroads were completed in the next few decades
- Homestead Act of 1862
 - Granted potential migrants 160 acres of free land on the condition that they would farm it and settle it
 - * 160 acres was not enough to make a living
 - * Many would not make it
 - See ^mechanization and small farms not able to compete with big ones

Gold and silver

- Started in 1848 (California Gold Rush) and continued
- Gold discovered in 1869 at Pikes Peak
 - 100,000 people moving to Kansas and Nebraska regions
 - Boomtowns - Denver City and Boulder City
 - * Extremely diverse because whites and blacks are equally greedy

Society and Culture of Frontiers

Sodbusters - homesteaders that were among the first to cut through the soil

- Only about 1/5 took up the Homestead Act
- Others bought land from railroad companies
- Again, many of these farms failed

By 1890, the US Census declared the frontier was officially settled, after the opening of the Oklahoma territory

- The Oklahoma territory was designated as Indian territory
 - Many East coast Indians were relocated as a result of the Indian Removal Act of the 1830s
 - * Didn't think Americans would settle there back then
- Frederick Jackson Turner's *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, 1893
 - The closing of the frontier was bad because Westward Expansion was always a way of releasing American discontent
 - The frontier was a mythical "fresh start"
 - The West largely leveled class and social hierarchies
 - * Afraid that with no frontier, America would devolve into European-like class conflicts

The Indian Problem

- Reservation System
 - Indian tribes were assigned to strict boundaries
 - Didn't suit many nomadic buffalo following tribes
 - * Didn't matter because buffalo population was decimated by Americans
 - Food and sport too
 - Several peoples resisted
 - * Sioux Wars
- Indian Appropriation Act of 1871
 - Officially ended federal recognition of the sovereignty of the Indian nations
 - Nullified all previous treaties
 - Lead to another war with the Sioux and others
- Dawes Act of 1887
 - Officially abandoned the reservation system
 - Divided reservation lands into 160 acre plots to be farmed by the Indians
 - Allowed Indians to become American citizens if they settled on the land and assimilated
 - *Assimilationist Movement*

- * Attempt to put an end to distinct Indian cultures through education, locational training, and Christianizing
- Ghost Dance Movement
 - Developed by Wovoka
 - * An Paiute Indian prophet in the Northwest
 - Dance and the ghosts of their ancestors would return and drive the whites away
- Wounded Knee
 - South Dakota, 1890
 - US Army was attempting to disarm a group of Lakota Indians
 - An old man rose to perform the Ghost Dance and a gun went off
 - Army killed more than 200 men, women, and children

The New South

Henry Grady - the editor of a newspaper called the *Atlantic Constitution*

- Coined the phrase “New South”
- The South needed to be “Northified”
- Southern states surpassed New England states as the top manufacturer of textiles
- Population and railroad construction grew immensely as well

A few isolated cities were transformed, but mostly the South remained agriculturally

Plantation owners still needed labor -> sharecropping

Segregation

Plessy v. Ferguson

- Louisiana, 1896
- Law required separate rail cars for blacks and whites
- Homer Plessy was 7/8 white and 1/8 black
 - White passing, but under law he was black
 - He rode in a whites only passenger car, and when asked to leave, he refused
- Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation was Constitutional as long as the separate facilities were equal in kind and quality
- ***Separate but Equal***

Jim Crow Laws

- Segregated... everything
 - Bathrooms
 - Water fountains
 - Public transportation
 - Any public facility that could be segregated
- Facilities were not equal either
- Setback the few improvements that had been made
 - Black people could not serve on juries or run for public office
 - They were accused of crimes and not even given court appearances
 - * Lynch mobs and vigilante justice
 - * In the 1890s, > 1,000 black people were violently lynched

Fighting Back

Ida B. Wells

- Editor of a black newspaper based in the South

- Editorialized against lynching and Jim Crow Laws
- Received many death threats
- Her presses were destroyed by mobs
- Fled to the North and continued

Henry Turner

- Founded the International Migration Society in 1894
 - Facilitated the migration of black Americans to Africa
 - * -> Liberia
 - * Several thousand made the trip, but it wasn't sustainable due to lack of economical help and African diseases

Booker T. Washington

- Black people did not need to fight for equality on a political level
- Instead, black people needed to become self sufficient economically
 - -> power in the voting booth
- He was formally enslaved, and had done this himself
- Deemed impractical

Industrialization of America

Prior to industrialization, Americans made things either to use themselves or to be sold locally, at most regionally

During this period, Americans began mass-producing goods to be sold all over the world

Causes

Railroad

- After the Civil War, miles of railroad built increased 5x
- Federal government helped build
 - Gave railroad companies land grants and loan subsidies
 - ~100 million acres total
- 5 transcontinental railroads
 - San Francisco <-> Toledo (Ohio)
 - Nebraska <-> California
 - New Orleans <-> Los Angeles
 - Kansas City <-> Los Angeles
 - Minnesota <-> Washington
- East and West were now easily accessible
 - National market for goods

Bessemer Process

- By Henry Bessemer in 1850s
- Made steel of much stronger quality
- Blasting air through molten iron = better steel
- Enabled manufacturers to produce a far greater quantity *and* quality of steel

Coal & oil

- Greater access to natural resources like coal and oil
- Powered energy for industrialization
- Anthracite coal
 - Found mainly in Western Pennsylvania
- Later, oil surpassed coal as the main fuel
 - Automobiles

Telegraph

- Invented by Samuel Morse in 1844
- In this period, telegraph wires multiplied
- Communications could travel long distances at the speed of electricity
- Transatlantic cable
 - Connected America to Europe
 - Created an international market

Telephone

- Invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876
- Bell Telephone Company
 - By end of 1880, ~50,000 telephones in America

The Gilded Age (~1870-1900)

Monopolies (not the game)

- Small locally owned businesses became obsolete due to the large corporations
 - Railroad, steel, and oil industries

John D. Rockefeller

- Owner of Standard Oil
- Forced competitors to sell their companies to him
 - Eliminated competition
 - Called *Horizontal Integration*
 - * One company buys out all of its competitors until effectively no competition left
- By late 1880s, Standard Oil controlled ~90% of the industry

Andrew Carnegie

- Dominated steel industry
- Vertical integration - a company acquires all the complementary industries that support its business
 - Bought up companies that handled all parts of steel production
 - * Mining companies
 - * Processing companies
 - * Distribution companies
 - Complete domination of industry; little room for competition

These massive corporations wanted to look abroad, and become an empire

The common people had no desire to do so, because, well, look at America's roots

Laissez Faire

- French for "leave alone"
- Politicians would not intervene or regulate these business practices
 - *Bribes*

Another building block of their companies was **underpaid laborers**

- Immigrants
- Women
- Children

Huge influx of immigrants from Europe, most of which settled in industrial centers looking for work

- Vastly underpaid
- No government regulations on wages
- Couldn't ask for higher wages because if they did, they would be replaced by another immigrant who would work for less

- Factory owners realized they could employ women and children because they did not actually need skill to work; just operate the machines
 - Fuck gender equality; they employed women because they could pay them 1/4 of a man's wages
- Social Darwinism
 - Strong eats the weak

Gospel of Wealth

- Those with extraordinary wealth had a duty from God to invest wealth back into society - Andrew Carnegie
 - Generous acts
 - Philanthropy
- Reduce the societal distance between the rich and the poor
- Hard work resulted in wealth
 - Wasn't interested in just handing out free money
 - Used the money to create *opportunities* for the poor instead
- Andrew Carnegie
 - Gave away ~350 million dollars
 - * Libraries
 - * Concert halls
 - * Universities (Carnegie Mellon University - __-)

These super rich people were referred to as either **Captains of Industry** or **Robber Barons**

Labor in the Gilded Age

The Rich

- Surpassed the previous generation in terms of wealth
- *Conspicuous Consumption* - Thorstein Veblen
- Basically the rich were filthy rich and weren't afraid to show it

The Poor

- Extremely low wages
- Panic of 1873 & Panic of 1893
 - Working class wages dropped heavily
- Prices on many common items decreased due to mass manufacturing
- Wages rose slightly
- **Even though the gap between the rich and the poor grew, many Americans saw their standards of living rising**

Labor Unions

Work was dangerous, but a single worker had no voice to be heard by these massive, money hungry companies
Labor Unions were formed as a result of this

- Political action
- Slowdowns
- Strikes
- **Great Railroad Strike of 1877**
 - Railroad companies cut wages to save money during a recession
 - Unionized railroad workers went on strike to protest
 - Strikes spread to 11 states and shut down more than 60% of the railroads
 - Violence broke out, and President Hayes sent in federal troops - 100 dead
 - Came to negotiations and terms

- **Pullman Strike**

- Pullman Company manufactured sleeping cars for trains near Chicago
- Cut wages during Panic of 1893 to save money
- He fired all the union workers that came to bargain with him
- The rest of the workers went on strike
- Union worker Eugene V. Debs directed the members of his union not to work on any trains that had Pullman cars in them
- Railroad owners were on Pullman's side and hooked up Pullman cars to trains carrying federal mail
 - * Protesters couldn't (shouldn't?) mess with the Feds
- Eugene Debs and other leaders were eventually jailed for hindering rail traffic of federally authorized trains

Knights of Labor - a truly national union who allowed anyone (anyone!) to join (1881)

- Destruction of trusts and monopolies
- Abolition of child labor
 - By the end of the 19th century, children (10-15) made up ~18% of the work force
 - Children would get hurt and die
- Had > 700,000 members at its peak
- Fell apart after the **Haymarket Square Riot** in 1886
 - Members gathered in May in Chicago to celebrate Mayday Labor Movement
 - They protested peacefully for an 8 hour work day
 - A bomb exploded
 - * Set off by an anarchist completely unaffiliated with the Knights
 - Ruined their reputation
 - * Public sentiment shifted -> violent and radical
 - * Membership declined

American Federation of Labor

- Association of craft workers led by Samuel Gompers
- 1 million members by 1891
- Similar goals to Knights of Labor
 - Higher wages
 - Safer working conditions

Immigration & Migration

Immigration - moving from one country to another

Migration - moving *within* the same country, from region to region

Both kinds occurred from 1865-1898

Immigration

- US population grew 3x in the last part of the 19th century
- Large portion was due to the massive amount of immigrants
 - ~16 million
 - Mostly from Europe (British Isles, Scandinavia, Eastern Europe) -> *East Coast*
 - * Left because of growing poverty and overcrowding and religious persecution
 - Largely settled in industrial centers
 - * Chicago, Pittsburg, New York
 - Asian immigrants (Chinese) -> *West Coast*
 - * Chinese had come since California Gold Rush in 1840s and 1850s

Cities were changing

Before the civil war, people from different social classes lived together in the cities

During the Gilded Age, the middle class and the wealthy migrated away from the urban cities, leaving the working class in the industrial areas

- Tenements
 - Shitty living situations
- Disease
 - Due to close proximity
 - Cholera, Typhus, Tuberculosis
- Ethnic enclaves
 - Immigrants of the same culture coming together
 - Established their own culture

Migration

Exoduster Movement - a mass migration of Southern black people into the West

- Blacks left to fend for themselves after Reconstruction
 - No federal protection
 - Ku Klux Klan
 - Jim Crow Laws
- Starting in the late 1870s, ~40,000 black Southerners abandoned the South and migrated mostly to Kansas
 - Also Oklahoma and Colorado
- Colored Relief Board
- Kansas Freedmen's Aid Society
- Most successful Exodusters had settled in urban centers of Kansas
 - Got work as domestic servants or trade workers
- Vast majority were still in destitution, however
 - Railroads had taken all the good land

American Response

Henry Cabot Lodge - Protestant minister who argued that Anglo-Saxon Americans were committing "race suicide" by allowing so many "inferior" races to intermingle with "pure-blooded" Americans

American Protective Association - organization against Catholics

- Millions of Irish immigrants were Catholic
- Really didn't care about Catholicism, just that Irish Catholics were being voted into office

Labor Unions feared that the immigrants would be desperate for work and would work for meager wages. Union leaders worried these immigrants would undermine their ability to negotiate with manufacturers. Then the manufacturers could fire all the unionized workers and replace them with underpaid immigrants.

Social Darwinists believed that immigrants, especially Irish immigrants, believed that they were inferior to "true" Americans.

If they were to intermingle and produce offspring, the gene pool would be forever ruined.

Came to believe the Irish were a different race than the White Americans (???)

Chinese immigrants on the West Coast

- By 1852, ~20,000 Chinese were living in California
- By 1870, ~20,000 -> > 50,000
- Chinese immigrants carried the transcontinental railroad
 - Took up tough jobs no one else would take
- Were equally discriminated (if not more) by the nativists
- Blamed for economic troubles when Panic of 1873 hit

- Depressed wages for everyone else because they were willing to work for so low
- **Chinese Exclusion Act of 182** - banned any further Chinese immigration to the US
 - *Only law in US history to target a specific nationality to be excluded from immigration*

Jane Addams

- Settlement Houses
 - Hull House
 - * Opened in 1889
 - Help immigrants better assimilate to American society
 - * To find better economic & social opportunities
 - Taught English
 - Children enrolled in early childhood education programs
 - Taught democratic ideals

The Middle Class

A large corporation would have three layers - **executives** at the top, **laborers** at the bottom, and a new **managers** layer in between

They were called *white-collar workers* because they never got their white suits dirty from manual labor

- Accountants, legal services, healthcare, clerical work
 - Women's roles began to grow in the clerical industry
 - * Women learned typing when the typewriter came out
 - Women were being hired to teach schoolchildren as well
- These people made enough to not be confined to the lower class, but not quite enough to chill with the elite upper class either
- This became the new middle class
- Along with this came an increase in leisure time activities
 - Coney Island - the largest amusement park in the US at the time
 - P.T. Barnum's circuses
 - * Go watch *The Greatest Showman* :)
 - * After AP hell is over

Reform

Henry George - a politician and economist who thought it was foolish so much wealth could be generated by a nation while at the same time so many of its citizens lived in poverty

His solution was the **single tax**, which would tax the rich more than the poor

Socialism - All the means of production in a society should be owned and regulated by the community and benefit everyone more or less equally

Eugene V. Debs joined with a few others and started the **Socialist Party of America** in 1901

- He ran for president, but didn't do so well
- As a whole, while socialism picked up some pace, it never really completely caught on

The **Social Gospel** believed that Christian principles ought to be applied not merely to one's self, but to cure the ills of society as well

- Many Protestant preachers crusaded for social justice for the urban poor in the last 20 years of the 19th century
- Especially focused on middle class

Women's reforms

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded the National American Women's Suffrage Association in 1890

Also took up the cause of **temperance** - against alcohol
The Women's Christian Temperance Union was formed in 1874

- Complete abstinence from alcohol
- ~500,000 members by 1898
- Largely peaceful, along with the Anti-Saloon League
 - Anti-Saloon League sought to eliminate bars, taverns, and saloons

Carrie Nation - hatchet wielding crazy woman that hacked apart bars and saloons

Role of Government

The Wealth of Nations by Adam Smith in 1776

- First implementation of *Laissez Faire*
- Economies are best governed by the laws of supply and demand
- The “invisible hand of the market” will flourish when people make their own decisions

However, Smith had also envisioned *competition*, something which the big businesses of the Gilded Age completely lacked

- During the Panic of 1893, President Grover Cleveland did pretty much nothing to alleviate the economic disaster
- Even when the government did get involved, they did so half heartedly
 - Supreme Court decided in 1886 that states couldn't regulate railroads
 - Government created the *Interstate Commerce Commission* to ensure that states didn't violate this
 - * The ICC was severely underfunded though

However, the government did get involved when gains for business and the economy could be made (but still wouldn't *regulate* businesses)

- Business leaders worked with Republican politicians to expand markets overseas with diplomacy
 - Laissez Faire capitalists strongly supported the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy in 1893
 - * Led to the US annexing Hawaii in 1898 - new markets
 - **Open Door Policy** between China and the US in 1899-1900
 - * China was carved into *Spheres of Influence* at the time
 - * Advocated for equal trading rights in all the ports of China, which were being consumed by European powers

Politics (again and again)

Democrats

- Mainly Southerners
- Championed states rights and racial segregation
- Counted on votes from big city political machines and growing population of immigrants

Republicans

- Mostly Northerners
- More industrial party
- Counted on votes from black people, middle class businessmen, and Protestants

Neither party had a particularly strong legislative agenda

Patronage - awarding federal jobs to faithful party supporters

Civil Service - when a candidate won an office, he would sit and listen to thousands of candidates looking for federal jobs because they had been a supporter of him

- Andrew Jackson was a big proponent of this

- Spoils system
- Came under serious fire after the assassination of President James Garfield
 - Listened to thousands of men after he won
 - One man he passed on got salty and assassinated him at a train station a few months later

Pendleton Act of 1881 - replaced the Civil Service system with a competitive examination

- Kind of didn't matter because shift in party philosophy/funding
- Prior, candidates were funded by party faithful
 - They felt they were owed jobs because of this
- Now, they were funded from a handful of wealthy individuals

Gold Standard - federal government would only print the amount of paper currency that could be backed by the amount of the gold in their vaults

- Currency held its value against inflation
- Farmers and entrepreneurs wanted to expand the paper money supply
 - Unlimited coinage of silver as well
 - More currency would allow them to borrow more money
 - Lower interest rates
 - Could pay debts with inflated money as well

They argued over *tariffs* as well, because back then much of the federal government's budget was funded by tariff revenue

- In the 1890s, tariffs provided for > half of all federal revenue
- During the Civil War Congress had put protective tariffs
 - Makes domestic products cheaper than importing, thus protecting local industries
 - * Helped industrialists, but not farmers
 - * Other countries enacted retaliatory tariffs, which meant less international sales for them as well
 - * Consumers were pissed because their imported products got more expensive
 - Now that the war was over, Congress didn't want to give up their income

Populist Party

- Populist = for the people
- **Omaha Platform**
 - Direct election of senators
 - Use of initiatives and referendums which allowed the people to propose and vote on legislation
 - Unlimited coinage of silver
 - Graduated income tax
 - 8 hour work day
- *No Populist candidate ever won a presidential election*
 - However, they did gain a lot of attention and made the Democrats and Republicans scared
 - * Democrats took up the idea of unlimited coinage of silver, which secured them the 1896 popular vote

Urban Politics

Urban political parties were controlled by *political machines* - groups of people who knew how to secure votes for their party

The faithful would be rewarded with jobs

Tammany Hall

- New York City
- Boss Tweed
- Organized needs of businesses and immigrants and the poor
 - In turn, the communities they helped were in their debt, and owed them their vote

- Stole millions from taxpayers
-

Unit 7

Imperialism

Imperialism - the expansion of one country's political, economic, and military influence over another country

Alaska

- Purchased in 1867
- Both Russia and Britain laid claims
- William Seward, Lincoln/Johnson's Secretary of State, proposed a purchase for \$7.2 million dollars
 - Called Seward's Folly because the land seemed worthless
 - They weren't laughing when gold was found in 1898

Imperialists

Imperialists saw the gold in Alaska and wanted to expand, because there could be gold and other valuable stuff there too

They also wanted to secure new markets for American made goods, and justified expansion using *Social Darwinism*

The Influence of Sea Power on History by Alfred Thayer Mahan in 1890 - American needed a strong navy to get to the world stage

Congress approved the construction of a new massive Navy

Mahan also influenced a scramble to secure Pacific and Caribbean territories to establish American Naval dominance

Anti-Imperialists

Self determination - a nation should be able to decide for itself who ruled it, and what laws were passed

Anti-Imperialists argued if America began taking over less powerful nations, they would be robbed of the rights of self determination, and America would really just be a big greedy hypocrite

America also had a long history of isolationism from foreign affairs - coming from Washington himself

Also, did the Constitution follow the American flag? Do people of the countries we take over get the same rights?

The Spanish American War

Some Americans wanted Cuba, which at this point was a Spanish imperial colony

In 1895, Cuban nationalists attempted a rebellion but were crushed by Spain

Yellow journalism - competed for readership under Joseph Pulitzer v. William Randolph Hearst by publishing increasingly sensational stories

They began publishing stories that exaggerated the atrocities Spain committed against Cubans

People believed America *must* intervene in Cuba to prevent these atrocities

The US established a naval presence, and in 1898, the U.S.S. Maine exploded in Havana Harbor, killing over 200 Americans

Yellow journalists claimed Spain was the cause of this explosion, but it was actually accidental

President William McKinley issued an ultimatum to Spain: back off or we go to war... Spain agreed

Uh America still went to war and they shortly won

Effects of the war

- Cuba gained independence*
 - Platt Amendment allowed the US to intervene militarily in Cuba if American economic interest were threatened
 - Basically a leash on Cuba
- Annexation of the Philippines from Spain
 - Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt began bombing the Spanish fleet at the Philippines before the war was even over
 - * He allied with Filipino nationalists and overthrew Spain
 - Philippines ceded to the US for \$20 million dollars
 - Gathered under Emilio Aguinaldo to throw off US rule
 - War lasted 3 years, and the US held on to the Philippines until after WWII

Annexation of Hawaii

- Began in 1898
- New incentive to do so now that the Philippines were under US control
 - Philippines too far away
 - Hawaii was roughly halfway between the US and the Philippines

The Progressive Era

Progressive causes

- Growing power of big business
- Uncertainties in the economy
- Increasingly violent conflicts between labor groups and their employers
- Political machine power
- Jim Crow segregation in the South
- Lack of women's suffrage
- Alcohol

Their members were as diverse as their causes

However, they all agreed that *society, on some level, was deteriorating and the only cure was significant government intervention*

Journalists - Muckrakers

- Exposed American corruption
- *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair
 - Exposed the unsanitary conditions of the meat packing condition
- Ida Tarbell
 - Exposed John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company
- Jacob Riis
 - Photojournalist
 - *How the Other Half Lives* exposed the unsanitary living conditions of the poor

Reforms

Secret Ballot - wanted voting to be done in secret

- Would challenge the influence of political bosses (Tammany Hall)

Direct election of senators

- Senators in office were there because of big businesses, not the people
- **17th Amendment** in 1913 - state legislature -> people to elect senators

18th Amendment (1919) - Prohibition

- Largely fought for by women
- Led by Anti-Saloon League & American Temperance Society
- Forbade the manufacturing and sale of alcohol

19th Amendment (1920) - Women's right to vote

Legislative reforms - initiative, referendum, recall

- Problem: once a politician was elected, they could effectively ignore the people
- Initiative - voters could require legislators to consider a bill that they chose to ignore
- Referendum - voters themselves could vote on the adoption of proposed laws
- Recall - a way to remove a corrupt politician before their term was complete

Scientific Management by Frederick Taylor - increasing productivity of factories

Desegregation

Niagra Movement

- Led by W.E.B. Dubois
- Planned protests and other acts for black rights

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

- Abolish all forms of segregation
- Expand educational opportunities for black children

The National Stage

The previous reforms were mostly on the regional stage

Teddy Roosevelt

- President after William McKinley got assassinated
- Ran on the **Square Deal** program
 - Anthracite Coal Strike at the beginning of his presidency
 - * Invited both the business leaders and the workers to the White House
 - * Took neither side, worked towards a *square deal*
- Trust Buster
 - **Sherman Antitrust Act**
 - * Began breaking up monopolistic businesses
 - * Did distinguish between “good” and “bad” trusts
- Consumer protection
 - Pure Food and Drug Act
 - Meat Inspection Act
- Conservation
 - Forest Reserve Act
 - * Reserved 150 million acres of unspoiled land

World War I

Causes and the War

July of 1914 - the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Triple Entente - Britain, Russia, France - **Allied Powers**

Triple Alliance - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy - **Central Powers**

The US originally held to its tradition stance of neutrality

However, several events tempted it

- Sinking of the Lusitania in 1915
 - German submarines would sink any ship that entered the British Isles war zone
 - The Germans sunk the passenger ship
 - * 128 American civilians were killed
 - Americans were enraged, but President Woodrow Wilson maintained neutrality
 - However, the Germans kept sinking ships and the US threatened to break diplomatic relationships with Germany
 - * Step before declaring war
 - * They chilled out
- German unrestricted submarine warfare
 - Germany stopped for a couple years, but didn't learn their lesson
 - Started sinking all ships that entered the war zone again
 - * Some were American
 - Again, President Wilson didn't enter the war
- Interception of the Zimmermann Telegram
 - Sent to Mexico asking them to start a war with the US
 - * In compensation, Germany would help Mexico regain land lost to the US
 - The US entered the war on April 2nd, 1917

The war only lasts for 20 more months following this, so they really don't do all that much
 American Expeditionary Forces commanded by John Pershing plugged up weaknesses in the French and British lines

- American troops also took command over a portion of the Western Front

The war officially ended on November 11th, 1918 at the **Treaty of Versailles**

Aftermath

14 Points

- Freedom of the seas
- Self determination of nations
- **League of Nations**
 - Worldwide representative body where countries could negotiate their problems instead of going to war

Unfortunately, Wilson got the Spanish Flu while he was in France and he became ill, missing many of the meetings

Britain and France got what they wanted, punishing Germany in the Treaty

- Wilson was not eager to do so because he knew a stable Europe required a robust Germany

The League of Nations was created, but Congress refused to ratify it

- They feared membership would drag the United States into war without Congressional approval
- So the League was formed, but without the United States (nice one)

America During the War

WWI was a *total war* - when a country mobilizes much of its economic, industrial, and social resources in order to win

Wilson established wartime agencies with *progressive efficiency* (Taylorism)

- War Industries Board
 - Coordinated labor and management to keep factories going
- Food Administration
 - Ensured that food production was sufficient
 - * For both troops and civilians at home

Many people migrated from rural areas to urban industrial centers to find work due to the increased war manufacturing

Immigration

Immigration from European countries was peak in the years before WWI

- Emergency Quota Act of 1921
 - Limited immigration to 3% of the population measured by the 1910 census
- National Origins Act of 1942
 - Restricted immigration even further

These Acts reduced immigration, especially from Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, and Asia

Migration too

Great Migration - huge portions of the Southern black population migrated to the urban industrial centers of the North (Part 2 of the Exoduster movement)

- Mainly to escape the oppressive atmosphere of Southern society
 - Were treated as 2nd class citizens
- Many settled in Harlem, New York
 - Harlem Renaissance

The South was a terrible place for blacks at the time because of Jim Crow laws, poll taxes, and literacy tests

Another reason for migrating was for jobs

- Immigration laws drained the worker pool
- Black migrants from the South came to fill these jobs
 - They still faced discrimination in the North
 - Tulsa Race Riots/Tulsa Massacre
 - * Began because a white woman claimed a black shoe shiner assaulted her
 - * Whites and blacks fought in mobs
 - * Resulted in mass destruction of property in black neighborhoods
 - * Left over 10,000 homeless
 - * 300 black people killed

Harlem Renaissance

- Revival of the arts and intellectual pursuits of the recently migrated black population
- Jazz
 - Louis Armstrong
 - Duke Ellington
- Writing
 - Langston Hughes
 - Claude McKay
 - Lost Generation
 - * F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - * Ernest Hemingway

Public opinion

- Espionage Act of 1917/Sedition Act of 1918
 - Made it a crime to oppose the war, interfere with draft, or say anything disloyal
- Schenck v. The United States
 - Charles Schenck and his Socialist Party buddies wrote pamphlets urging young men to resist the draft
 - He was arrested for violating the Espionage Act
 - Court upheld this restriction of civil liberties, saying freedom of speech is *not* absolute
 - * When speech constitutes a clear and present danger, then it is constitutional for it to be silenced

- Government also sought to suppress reports of the Spanish Flu
 - Americans dying by the thousand
 - Federal government forbid publications of the death count and nature of the flu
 - * Would damage war morale

The Red Scare

Anti-Communism sentiment, beginning in 1919

Americans were afraid of Communist infiltration after the success of the Russian Revolution

Palmer Raids - Attorney General Mitchell Palmer tasked J. Edgar Hoover to secretly gather information on suspected radicals, leading to mass arrests (6,000 arrests and 500 deportations)

The 1920s

The Assembly Line & Mass Production

Henry Ford - made cars (Model T)

- **Assembly Line**
 - Large conveyor line
 - Each worker would have the same job, repeated
 - It was insanely efficient
 - Completely changed the economy
 - * Everything could now be mass produced for cheaper and more efficiency

By the end of the decade, Americans owned ~80% of all automobiles worldwide

- With cars, people began settling outside urban centers
- Cities were remade, centered around cars the roads

American standard of living rose*

Culture & Lifestyle

Sigmund Freud's studies on human psychology -> ads learned to promote products through subconsciousness

Popular Culture

Radio - almost nonexistent at the beginning of the 1920s, but by the end of the decade many Americans had them

- By 1923, there were ~600 official radio broadcasts
 - New programs, entertainment

Movies - by the end of the 1920s, almost 3/4 of the American population was attending movies on a weekly basis

- *The Jazz Singer* - the first movie to have synchronized sound & music
 - End of silent film era

These new medias spread national culture and emphasized regional and cultural differences (especially of race, ethnicity, and region)

- Very few radio shows or movies depicted the black experience in America
 - This lead to the Harlem Renaissance
- Popular culture often depicted urban life
 - People living in rural areas saw this distinction

New opportunities for women

- Most middle class women expected to have babies and do house work
- Women in urban centers had more opportunities
 - Nursing

- Teacher
- Unskilled labor jobs in factories
 - * Paid a fraction of a man's wages in the same job
- **Flappers**
 - Symbol of women's liberation
 - Cut hair short
 - Smoked
 - Drank
 - Showed ankles in public (*oh no*)

Immigration (again and again)

After WWI, there was another influx of immigrations -> another backlash of **nativism**

Same thing that happened in the waves of 1840s and 1880s

Urban v. rural Protestants

Urban Protestants -> Modernists - faith was large enough to embrace the changing culture

Rural Protestants -> Fundamentalists - condemned the degradation of the morals they saw in the cities

- Believed that every word of the Bible must be taken literally
 - I mean, not *every*
 - *Believed that every word of the Bible must be taken seriously**
 - Did take 6 Day Creation in Genesis I literally
 - * Scopes Monkey Trial in 1925
 - * Illegal to teach Darwin's Theory of Evolution in Tennessee
 - * John Scopes did so anyways, and was arrested
 - * Highly publicized case
 - * Scopes was defended by Clarence Darrow
 - * Prosecuturor was Populist hero and 3x Presidential Reject William Jennings Bryan
 - * In the end, Scopes was convicted for breaking the law but overturned on a technicality
 - * General sentiment was that modernism had triumphed over fundamentalism

The Great Depression

Causes

The 1920's were in general an era of American prosperity

But... the stock market crashed on October 29th, 1929 - **Black Tuesday**

- Farmers had overproduced for several years
 - Severe debt
 - High tariffs
 - * Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930 crippled the ability of the US to sell excess products on a global scale
- Stock was artificially inflated due to risky investment behavior
 - Buying on margin/speculation
 - Assumed that stock market prices would continue to rise -> common practice to borrow money to buy stocks
 - * Stock prices rose, and you made back to the money you borrowed (buying on margin)
 - * But when the bottom fell out, not only did you lose all your money you were in debt too

Life During the Depression

- Poverty and homelessness skyrocketed
 - People began foreclosing on mortgages
- Hoovervilles
 - Named after President Hoover (Republican)

- * Criticism of his laissez faire policies at the beginning of The Depression
- * Hoover thought that that given enough time, the economy would correct itself
- * Minimal government intervention

Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt won the 1932 Presidential Election (by a *lot*)

- Roosevelt was the opposite of Hoover
- He campaigned on heavy government intervention
 - He expanded more to expand the size & scope of the federal government than any president before him
- Transformed the US into a *limited welfare state*
 - Government would take responsibility for the social and economic welfare of its citizens

New Deal

Three R's

- **Relief** for the unemployed
 - Public Works Administration (PWA)
 - * Employed Americans to do federal infrastructure work like building roads, dams, and bridges
 - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
 - * Hired people to run electrical power plants and control flooding & erosion
 - Civilian Conservation Corps (JCCC)
 - * Employed young men between 18-24 to manage soil conservation and forest projects
- **Recovery** for businesses
 - National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933
 - * Main factor of economic hardship was the cutthroat competition
 - * Established a set of codes agreed upon by both workers and corporations
 - * Minimum wage
 - * Shorter working hours
 - * Regulation of prices of certain petroleum products
- **Reform** of economic institution
 - Glass-Steagall Act of 1933
 - * Increased regulation in banks
 - * Limited ways in which banks could invest peoples' money
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
 - * Guaranteed peoples' bank deposits with federal money
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - * Regulated the stock market
 - * Prevented behavior like buying on margin and insider trading

The Second Phase

- Social Security Act of 1935
 - Provided a safety net of income for workers over the age of 65
 - Part of a worker's wages were withheld by the federal government and then paid back when they reached retirement

The New Deal was criticized by both liberals and conservatives

Liberals griped because the New Deal did too much for big businesses at the expense of the unemployed and the poor - wasn't liberal enough??

Conservatives criticized the New Deal because of the extreme federal overreach

The Judicial Reorganization Bill/Court Packing Scheme would allow the president to appoint new Supreme Court Justices for every Justice that was older than 70.5 years old

- Roosevelt could at the time appoint 6 additional judges
- Aimed to pack the court with judges sympathetic to his New Deal

- Caused by Supreme Court rulings constricting his New Deals' scope
- However, the bill never happened
 - Both parties thought that Roosevelt would near dictatorship status

The New Deal as a whole transformed the United States into a limited welfare state and seriously expanded the aims of modern American liberalism

It left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies, while also fostering a long term political re-alignment of black people, working class, and ethnic minorities to the Democratic Party

Foreign Policy

American foreign policy was largely *isolationism* after WWI

President Warren G. Harding ran on the campaign promise of a return to normalcy

Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922 raised tariffs dramatically

Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 drove them up even more

Kellogg-Briand Pact - a pact signed among 63 nations (including the US) that tried to make war illegal

- ??? LMFAOOO
- Negotiated and signed outside the authority of the League of Nations, so impossible to enforce
 - Basically useless

In the 1930s, US isolationism became harder and harder to maintain

Many Americans were concerned about the rise of Fascist and Totalitarian governments in Europe

- Benito Mussolini
 - Italian Fascist Party
- Adolf Hitler
 - German Nazi Party
- Michinomiya Hiraohito
 - Japanese

Americans didn't like this, but didn't get involved

- Watched as Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931
- Watched as Germany occupied the Rhineland in 1936
 - Then Austria in 1937
 - Then Czechoslovakia in 1938
- Watched as Italy took over Ethiopia in 1936

Again, Americans did nothing

...And then Hitler invaded Poland in September of 1939, and WWII began

World War II

Reasoning for not joining the war (Isolationists)

- 100,000 Americans lost their lives last time the US got involved in an European war (WWI)
- Nye Committee
 - Presented evidence that certain American corporations had made a shit ton of profit off of America's involvement in WWI

Reasons for joining the war (Interventionists)

- The idea of isolationism goes all the way back to George Washington
 - Back then, the Atlantic Ocean was a big enough buffer
 - Now, times have changed and this is no longer the case

- * Submarines and airplanes
- * If Britain was defeated, there would be nothing stopping Hitler from bringing the war to America

Franklin D. Roosevelt was deeply sympathetic to Britain's cause, and thought that the US should be involved, but he didn't have the largely isolationist American public

He began gradually giving aid to the Allies, Great Britain in particular

- Cash and Carry Program - persuaded Congress to pass a looser Neutrality Act that allowed any belligerent in the war to purchase armaments from the US as long as they paid cash and used their own ships to transport them
 - Britain effectively controlled the seas, so it benefited them the most
 - Britain was running low on cash
 - * President Roosevelt x Prime Minister Churchill -> Destroyers for Bases
- Destroyers for Bases Program
 - US exchanged American destroyers for land rights on various British possessions
- Lend-Lease Act
 - Allowed Britain to obtain the arms they needed from the US on credit

At this point, technically America was neutral but they were really supporting Britain and the Allies

...Until December 7th, 1941, when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor

Joining the War & The Home Front

Over 2,400 Americans had died in the Pearl Harbor attack

That evening, Roosevelt and Congress declared war on Japan

Hitler declared war on America, and now America was in the war

Federal spending increased ~1,000%

This increased GDP by 15%, **effectively pulling America out of the Great Depression**

Due to the War Production Board and the Office of War Mobilization, automobile factories began producing planes and tanks, and other factories other war munitions

Crippling unemployment -> labor shortage because men began shipping off for the war

- Government made efforts to get women to work in factories
 - Rosie the Riveter poster
 - Women (especially in middle & upper classes) were discouraged from industrial work at the time

~1 million black Americans joined the military as well

- Double V Campaign
 - NAACP encouraged black Americans to the cause
 - Victory in both the war and racism at home
- There was segregation between black regiments and white regiments
- Tuskegee Airmen
 - Flew in almost 1,600 combat missions
 - Earned distinction

~300,000 Mexican Americans as well

- However, many were agricultural workers
- 1942 provision that would allow Mexicans farmworkers to enter the US to help with planting and harvesting without going through the normal procedures

Throughout the war, almost 15 million Americans served

- Selective Training and Service Act of 1940
 - Passed 1 year before the US entered the war

- First peacetime military draft in US history

Japanese Relocation

- Began in 1942
- Large population of Japanese *Americans* on the West Coast
 - American citizens
 - Yeah no white people didn't care
- Executive Order 9066
 - Authorized federal government to relocate > 100,000 Japanese Americans to internment camps
 - Even applied to their children, who were born on American soil
 - Removed from homes
 - Confiscated personal property
 - **(Fred) Korematsu v. The United States in 1944**
 - * American Civil Liberties Union represented Korematsu
 - * Argued that the forced removal was a Constitutional violation of the 5th Amendment
 - * 5th Amendment protects Americans from answering for crimes without the indictment of a grand jury
 - * Supreme Court ruled the Japanese Relocation was Constitutional because it was a "*Marshall necessity arising from the danger of espionage and sabotage*"
 - In 1988, the federal government formally apologized
 - * Offered them or their surviving descendants \$20,000 dollars in reparation payments

The Pacific Theater

US war efforts started out concentrated in the Pacific Theater

- Wanted revenge against Japan
- Japan was winning during the early months
 - Two battles turned the tide in 1942
 - * Battle of the Coral Sea
 - * Battle of Midway
 - The US pushed back the Japanese as a result

Island Hopping Campaign - bypassed the heavily fortified Japanese islands in favor of smaller, less strategic islands, cutting off the Japanese supply line

By cutting off supplies, the bigger Japanese islands were disabled as well

Atomic Bombs

Franklin Roosevelt died in April 1945, and was succeeded by his Vice President, Harry Truman
He learned that the US already had nuclear bombs courtesy of the **Manhattan Project**

On August 6th, 1945, the US dropped ***Little Boy*** on Hiroshima

Three days later, ***Fat Man*** was dropped on Nagasaki

The effects were devastating, with ~140,000 deaths

On September 2nd, 1945, Japan officially surrendered (*V-J Day*)

The European Theater

Russia was the main Allied defender of the European Theater

- Tehran Conference
 - Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt met in November of 1943
 - Planned the D-Day Invasion
 - * Normandy beaches of Northern France
- Germans had conquered and occupied France
 - Puppet government in Nazi control

D-Day Invasion began on June 6th, 1944

- Largest amphibious invasion in the history of the world
- Over 200,000 Allied troops landed
- More than 1 million followed in the following weeks
- After a month, after heavy casualties, Allied forces pushed the Germans back and liberated France
- Then the Allies made their final push towards Berlin

Battle of the Bulge - Hitler's last major offensive assault against the Allies

- Winter of 1944-1945
- Bulge - strategy of driving a wedge between the Allied armies and Belgium
- The strategy failed
- Heavy death toll on both sides

Hitler killed himself on April 30th, 1945

Germany surrendered on May 7th, 1945 (*V-E Day - Victory in Europe Day*)

The Holocaust

- Germany's terrible atrocities against Jews and other minorities
- Jewish concentration camps
 - Condemned to forced labor or death
- ~6 million Jews had been killed

Post War Diplomacy

The United States emerged from the war as the most powerful nation on Earth

1. No battles (besides Pearl Harbor) were fought on American soil
 - Relatively little domestic destruction
2. Role in the victory of the war
 - Only country to have nuclear weapons (for now)

Yalta Conference

- Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt met in February of 1945
- Germany would be jointly occupied by Soviets, Americans, the British, and the French
- Eastern European nations would have the ability to choose their leaders through free elections

However, after the war ended, Stalin claimed these nations for the Soviet Union

He argued these countries would act as a buffer zone between Russia and Germany

The US and Britain wanted to limit communism from spreading, so they were not happy (-> *Marshall Plan*)

The **United Nations** were created to be an international peacekeeping assembly

- Already tried this after WWI with the League of Nations
 - Failed miserably because the US Congress wouldn't even let the US join
 - No ability to enforce anything
- Goal: to prevent future wars
- But the United Nations actually had the infrastructure to keep the peace
 - Whole lot of peacekeeping soldier supplied by member nations
 - * Mission to stabilize unstable environments when they arise